



NAVY MEDICINE FAST FACTS

May 2023

MISSION

Navy Medicine delivers expeditionary medical care to the Fleet, Marine Corps, and Joint Force when and where the fight demands while always taking care of Sailors and Marines wherever they serve.

ONE NAVY MEDICINE

ACTIVE DUTY + RESERVE + CIVILIAN

+ SUPPORTING 2 SERVICES +

UNITED STATES NAVY

Hospital Corpsmen: 19,080 AC / 2,270 RC
Medical Corps Officers: 3,050 AC / 330 RC
Nurse Corps Officers: 2,430 AC / 940 RC
Dental Corps Officers: 860 AC / 135 RC
Medical Service Corps Officers: 2,350 AC / 180 RC

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Hospital Corpsmen: 5,320 AC / 860 RC
Medical Corps Officers: 440 AC / 120 RC
Nurse Corps Officers: 160 AC / 40 RC
Dental Corps Officers: 230 AC / 70 RC
Medical Service Corps Officers: 330 AC / 65 RC

* Total Force Estimates

BUOYED BY 2,700+ CIVILIANS

+ OPERATING ABOVE, ON, AND BELOW THE SURFACE +

NAVY MEDICINE OPTIMIZED FLEET RESPONSE PLAN (OFRP)



What is an OFRP?

- OFRP is a fleet force generation model that maximizes employability while preserving necessary maintenance, modernization and work-up entitlements, and ensuring a predictable operational and personnel tempo for forces.
- The OFRP is a 36-month cycle built around maintenance and training with a sustainment period in which Navy assets could deploy or surge forward on short notice. Navy Medicine initiated its OFRP on February 1, 2023 to meet the increased demand for agile and ready medical forces in response to combatant commander (CCDR) requirements.
- These increased requirements have demonstrated the need for an optimized process to ensure continuous availability of manned, trained, equipped, and certified Naval Expeditionary Health Service Support (NEHSS) forces capable of surging forward on short notice with long-term sustainability.

For More Info: [CLICK HERE \(WEB\)](#) (PDF)

5 PHASES OF THE OFRP CYCLE:

Maintenance: Navy Medicine units focus on appropriate manning with identified personnel qualifications and required schools; note shortfalls in personnel, equipment, supply, and training are identified for resolution and mitigation.

Basic: Develop unit core capabilities and skills defined by unit required operational capabilities and projected operational environment and TYCOMs.

Advanced: Conduct advanced core and mission specific training to meet CCDR or naval component commander requirements.

Integrated: Provides a sufficient block of time to complete required training, assist visits, inspections, and certifications, and to achieve the requisite levels of personnel, equipment, supply, and training readiness defined by the TYCOMs.

Sustainment: Lead unit level training and exercise aggregated units and staffs in complex, multi-mission planning and execution in joint and coalition environments.

NAVY MEDICINE FAST FACTS

NAVY NURSE CORPS CELEBRATES ITS 115TH BIRTHDAY

Established May 13, 1908

- On May 13, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Naval Appropriations Bill that authorized the establishment of the Nurse Corps as a unique component of the Navy. Applications to the Nurse Corps were sent to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) from around the nation.
- Candidates were required to travel to Washington, D.C., at their own expense and take an oral and written examination assessing their professional knowledge, moral character and physical fitness. Requirements included: nursing school graduates; experience in medical and surgical care; and treating patients with communicable diseases.
- The nucleus of this new Nurse Corps was a superintendent (Esther Hasson), two chief nurses (Victoria White and Martha Pringle), and 17 other women—all would thereafter be remembered as the “Sacred Twenty.”



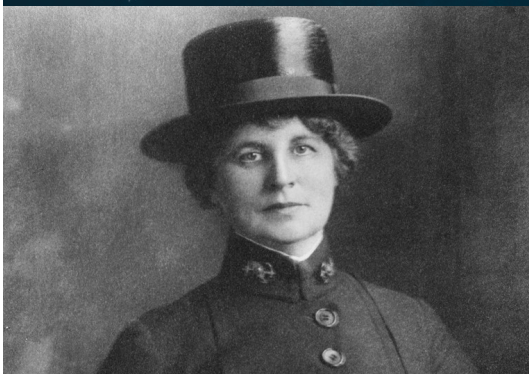
“The Sacred Twenty”



First Navy Nurses:

- Hasson, Esther—Superintendent (Service: 1908-1911)
- White, Victoria—Chief Nurse (Service: 1908-1913)
- Pringle, Martha—Chief Nurse (Service: 1908-1926)
- Bowman, Beatrice (Service: 1908-1935)
- Cox, Sara M. (Service: 1908-1928)
- DeCe, Clare L. (Service: 1908-1933)
- Dubose, Mary (Service: 1908-1929)
- Hewitt, Elizabeth M. (Service: 1908-1933)
- Higbee, Lenah Sutcliffe (Service: 1908-1922)
- Hine, Estelle (Service: 1908-1910)
- Knight, Della V. (Service: 1908-1930)
- Leonhardt, Elizabeth (Service: 1908-1928)
- Milburn, Florence Taney (Service: 1908-1915)
- Murray, Margaret D. (Service: 1908-1913)
- Myer, Sara B. (Service: 1908-1930)
- Parsons, Ethel Reeder (Service: 1908-1932)
- Pendleton, Adah M. (Service: 1908-1933)
- Roy, Isabelle Ross (Service: 1908-1911)
- Small, Boniface T. (Service: 1908-1911)
- Wells, Elizabeth J. (Service: 1908-1911)

ARLEIGH BURKE-CLASS DESTROYER NAMED AFTER NAVY NURSE IS COMMISSIONED



- The Navy will commission the newest Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS Lenah Sutcliffe Higbee (DDG 123) (FEP) Saturday, May 13, 2023 at 10 a.m. EST, at the outer Mole Pier, Key West, Florida.
- DDG 123 is the second U.S. destroyer to honor Lenah Sutcliffe Higbee and was christened during a ceremony on April 24, 2021 at Huntington Ingalls Industries in Pascagoula, Mississippi.
- Lenah Sutcliffe Higbee (1874-1941) was the first living woman to receive the Navy Cross. She joined the Navy in October 1908 as part of “The Sacred Twenty,” the first group of women forming the Navy Nurse Corps. She became the second superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps in January 1911, holding the position for 11 years (December 2022). Higbee served in the Navy for 14 years, leading the Nurse Corps through World War I and the 1918 influenza pandemic.
- USS Higbee (DD 806) was launched November 1944 and commissioned January 1945. Among the USS Higbee’s accomplishments are service during World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam; Gemini recovery in the Western Pacific; and rescuing the crew of a French tanker which grounded in the South China Sea. Decommissioned in 1967, the ship earned one battle star for service in World War II and seven battle stars for service in the Korean War.
- Arleigh Burke-class destroyers like USS Higbee are the backbone of the U.S. Navy’s surface fleet. These highly capable, multi-mission ships conduct a variety of operations, from peacetime presence to national security.
- Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyers provide a wide range of warfighting capabilities in multi-threat air, surface, and subsurface environments.



“BELLATRIX ILLA”

The Latin motto translates to “she is a warrior” and refers to the spirit of Lenah Sutcliffe Higbee, the actions of the ship, and the mission of the crew. At the ends of the scroll are small representations of the Navy Cross, alluding to Lenah Higbee being the first living woman to be awarded that medal.

Artemis (left) and Athena (right) are female warriors, standing in unison to uplift the shield and the mission of the crew members and ship. Together, they represent the old and new age of naval technology, and their diverse appearance signifies the inclusion and equality of all. Artemis honors Lenah Higbee by wearing an oak leaf, referring to the Navy Nurse Corps.